MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY : : MARCH 24, 1881 EFGISLATION THE CORRECTOR OF That Exists in Russia Due to a System Under Which the Women to D Fair competition has always proved a safeguard to society. The excellence of the republican system of government greatly consists in its throwing open to competition the avenues to power, allowing enterprise and talent, though coming from the plow and the workshop, opportunities which monarchies usually have made monopolies, accessible to those only who had birth or kingly favor to help them. There are instances, however, where the nature of the circumstances leaves no choice, and monopolies are a necessity. The railroad is commonly a monopoly, as competing roads are possible only where a large population and a heavy trade make them profitable. The large corporations holding these monopolies and a member of the Russian nihilist party, much to increase national wealth by facilifulfill a most important function; they do tating the interchange of commodities and general intelligence by the opportunities they afford for intercourse with the world by travel. But the power they possess to do which the people complained, and which he good becomes an evil in practice when the flatly refused to redress. We append the object of the monopoly, in its public aspect, merged into the private ject of the corporation. The corpora- that will startle our readers and make ion abuses the power confided to it when it swerves from obtaining fair profits by performing its duty, and seeks unfair advantages by abusing its powers. Such has been the tendency of monopoly in all ages, church. This, of course, the czar would not and such we see it to-day. Fully sensible of the important uses served by necessary monopolies, the people of the United States are nevertheless determinately set upon checking | self equality with the Deity. abuses, restraining extortion, averting ininstice and limiting unscrupulous exercise of power by demanding a faithful performance of duty. The railroad people are awaking to a consciousness that the power of The first of the Romanoffs, as you do know, the people is preparing to interfere through the instrumentalities of State and congresional legislation, and several of their leadng magnates have, of late, undertaken to palliate, deny or justify railroad deviations palliate, deny or justify railroad deviations His mother was a holy woman, a nun by the from duty and abuses of power. Those efforts have been vain, however. The people have personal experience of the evils they complain of, and therefore the trumpet notes of Judge Black peal in their ears with a force the muffled tones of the railroad apologists can neither equal nor silence. Mr. Windom, the present secretary of the United States treasury, in his communication to the Anti-Monopoly League a month ago, well expressed the determination that exists "to keep within the limits of that exists "to keep within the limits of in mind, and it is not written for circulation proper restraint an invaluable servant of the in the United States. Father Bjerring probpublic," a servant that, "unrestrained by the ably does not know it. It reads thus forces of law and public opinion, will prove a most dangerous master" against whose oppressions the individual citizen is impotent contend. Mr. Windom, therefore, with general opinion, agrees that governmental action must interfere to restrain abuse, and that the people must summon the power of governmental authority to their aid. What down by the church that no man can enter beaven at any time who disobeys the emperor of the control of porate power, or fix a limit to its usurpa-

governmental power exists and may proper-

ly be exercised I have not a particle of

THE APRIL MONETARY CONFER On the 19th of April the ference is to meet in Paris. The object of its projectors is to promote what is known as the bi-metallic plan-that is, for each coun out on the two metals, gold and silver. Gold flows freely to this country, and our commercountry less see We produce silver, and as nerchandise we sell bring a good price. If we increase the circulation of silver as cur rency that would increase the demand for are no more concerned in the fate of \$10,-000,000 worth of silver than of \$10,000,000 worth of wheat, or pork, or any other comless proportion of silver there may be in the world's currency is a matter of little or no practical importance to us. Europe comes profit from the change, for the depreciation of the standard coin of India, the silver ruthe English commerce has sustained by that epreciation would be at an end. Yet Engprofit by the exchange condescendingly conself-importance at the same time. It is not medium." "Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall, and Humpty Dumpty had a great fall, and not all the king's money nor all the wall again." Silver was "fifteen and a half for one of gold," and years had given a sort of sacredness to that numerical relation. The metal has since been dethroped, and with the dethronement the magic of the olden time has gone, "and all the king's money and all the king's men" cannot replace the halo which vivified the past as the aureole gilds the head of the saint. If bi-metalism re-established, every market-stall keeper

THE TERRORISM

talized and Degraded, and Which Teaches that the Czar is the

Equal of God and to be Worshipped as Such-The Awful Deed Enacted in the Town of Luck, in Poland-Pity for the Poor Exiles to Siberla.

A Mr. Baker, a journalist, a Pole by birth was interviewed recently by the Brooklyn between a committee of the nihilists and the late Emperor Alexander, in which that monarch was informed of the abuses o conclusion of that interview, and some facts as to the condition of the Russian people large draft upon their sympathies. Reporter-Can you mention any other de and made at that meeting?
Mr. Baker—The committee demanded the withdrawal of state support from the Greek

Reporter—Why, of course?

Mr. Baker—Because the czar is the head of the Greek church, and arrogates to himmost degraded superstition on the part of his subjects, does it not?
Mr. Baker—Of course it does. But, perhaps, you are not familiar with the history was Michael Feodovich. This Michael was the son of the then patriarch of Russia, the supreme pontiff of the Greek church, holding a position toward the Greek Catholics that the pope does in the Roman church.

had a difficulty with the patriarch, Nicon, solved it easily by abolishing the patriarchate and assuming the tiara himself. He went a step further than Henry VIII of England though he adopted his matched. Ever since that time the czar has maintained dual THE CZAR EQUAL WITH GOD, Reporter-Is this the creed of intelligent Let me repeat to you a bit of the Russian catechism. It is for use in holy Russia; bear

Question-What do you believe? Answer-I believe in God the Father A mighty and in His equal and representative, our beloved emperor. It is further taught as one of the doctrine of the church in this very same catechism that "to the emperor is due adoration, wor-ship and love beyond the love which is given ror and his angel officials." The emperor when he passes from this world, assumes a power of the people, expressed through their vely deceased Russian emperors.

loubt. It is plainly written in our constitations, and has been unequivocally declared Mr. Baker-In proof of this acceptance let me tell you something you may not have heard. When a few months ago the emperor expressed his intention of making Princess Dolgorouki his wife, the question arose in the lower classes, from which it is difficult to by the supreme court of the United States." The State legislature of Tennessee has a bill with this object before it at the present time; have the people of Memphis no interest in remove the conception of the divinity of the czar, whether their demigod had a right to expressing to the legislature their sympathy with that object and their opposition to from the archangel Michael, and this was solemnly disseminated and largely believed the Odessa papers published an editorial he reformers, on the ground that they would n heaven, who had a mutual understanding with his brother, the czar on earth. I merely tell you these things to illustrate the haples ignorance of the masses, the use to which su perstition is put to impede reform, and the ottenness of a system of government which epends for existence upon such.

THE WOMEN OF RUSSIA BRUTALIZED.

is as completely a slave as he ever was. He has changed his master, that is all. Before emancipation he was in the thrall of the noble. To-day he is equally at the mercy of the head man of the commune. The infamies practiced under such a system are almost too to us to be fed, and her coins come to us in payment of the bills incurred. At present the payments come largely in gold. If several European nations should adopt the bi-metal system, then our customers will hand over more silver and less gold, which would be a source of neither special good nor harm to us. Yet we have been toiling to accomplish the result the monetary conference is called in the payments of the bills incurred. At present let me tell you that very official, no matter what his rank to shocking for a newspaper to narrate. But let me tell you that the people of Russia are the children of their reputed fathers. That damnable unwritten law, which the English law provides no modest equivalent for, the "Jus primæ noctes," or, as the French put it, "Le droit du scigneur," prevails. Let me tell you that every official, no matter what his rank is in this respect rank. Thought the nounds. The time being used up they pulled up at the New York Central depot, around which a large crowd of eager people had assembled. The party left well pleased with their visit. The Young was and the ice mounds. The time being used up they pulled up at the New York Central depot, around which a large crowd of eager people had assembled. The party left well pleased with their visit. The party left well pleased with their visit. The Young was a provided to the complete of Russia are the children of their reputed fathers. That damnable unwritten law, which the English law provides no modest equivalent for, the "Jus primæ noctes," or, as the French put it, "Le droit du scigneur," prevails. Let me tell you that every official, no matter what his rank is not provided to the complete of Russia are the children of their reputed fathers. The time being up they pulled up at the New York Central depot, around which a large crowd of eager people had assembled. The party left well pleased with their vis the result the monetary conference is called to bring about, as if we were the parties whose interests were to be subserved to a very important extent by having more silver and less gold to count when receiving the amount of our bills. England would draw a profit from the change, for the depreciation

Reporter-But is there no public punishtand treats our application for a conference on the subject with cool indifference. We beg for the conference as it we were to be the obliged parties, and the parties who would Upon the emperer's "namesday"—a festival more generally regarded than a birthday sent to oblige us by attending the assembly.

To make it clear that they are merely indulging our wishes in this matter, they insist that the invitation sent them shall be worded more to their minds than it was written, so that while they do their commerce a good turn we may fend their fautry regiment. The colonal of this colonal and and them takes a deep personal interest takes a deep personal interest takes a deep personal interest. their commerce a good turn we may feed their fantry regiment. The colonel of this regiment suddenly gave the word of command, self-importance at the same time. It is not "Children, amuse yourselves." Three hun-often that Brother Johnathan is so obsequious, dred of the maids and wives were seized and under the best of circumstances in restoring ernor to lay their wrongs before him, and were mander of the army of the Cumberland, and silver to its old eminence as a "circulating refused. A petition was sent to the emmedium." "Humpty Dumpty sat on the peror for an inquiry. It probably never

the colonel commanding the Ja Kusk infan- at the Lawnfield farm." try was made a major-general.

Reporter—But surely such outrages are Mr. Baker-To my knowledge they are not common, but bear in mind that what goes on in one commune is scarcely known will ask how much his gold or his silver outin the next one. I have no doubt that equally atrocious acts are committed almost every values the other, and he will pay away the one and keep the other as long as he can, ac-cordingly. Should silver lose credit in the

investigation, then the result will be that the PITY AND SYMPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE THUS

bi-metalists will be left with it as their possession, while those who hold to the gold BRUTALLY ABUSED. standard alone though profiting well by the emperor responsible?

Mr. Baker—They are too superstitious. I myself regret the taking of the life of this man as a man, but as an emperor I do not; man as a man empe wheat, and as a mono-metalist she would keep the gold and pay her bills with silver. This would not be aiding the export of our home product, silver, as we had intended, but we should have the compensation of knowing that we had triumphantly carried out our system, although the advantage of it went to those who had treated us cavalierly, and only consented to come into conference with us when we modified our terms of invitation to suit them. As far as we are concerned, there is a good deal of the "much ado about nothing" in the whole business, but should the system we are joining with

England, but to the sait mines, and I defy him or any other apologist of the system to point out half a dozen who have outlived six years of their sentence.

Reporter—Then assassination is as due to a feeling of vengeance as to policy?

Mr. Baker—As there is scarcely a family that they have not its representative in

f birth that has not its representative in Siberia as in Russia, when a man disappears nobody ventures to inquire after him as we do here; as all classes live in a more dreadful slavery than ever, vengeance, against the czar who assumes the responsibility for these crimes is only natural.

RIVER VS. RAIL.

The Benefits that are Being Reaped by the People of the Mississippi Valley from the

Mouth of the Mississippi River-Great Saving of Time and Money.

St. Louis Republican: "That the uneasi-ness of the New York merchants at the sur-prising illustration of cheap and rapid car-riage on the Mississippi afforded in the Oak-and's tow of 353,000 bushels of grain to New rleans is not without ample ground, will be orleans is not without ampie ground, with of evident from the figures in the case. The Oakland will probably reach New Orleans in eight days from the time of starting. The trip can be made in six days, and if necessary, the time of tows will be brought down that standard. This will be a saving of six days over railroad freight carriage from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard, since ordinary freight trains do not make the transit under twelve days, and often consume transit under twelve days, and often consume fourteen days. This saving of six to eight days more than compensates for the difference in time against New Orleans and in favor of New York across the ocean, and makes it practicable to ship grain from the Mississippi all the way by water to Liverpool quicker than by rail to New York and thence across the ocean. Again, there is no transfer at New Orleans; there is only a shifting, the barges being towed alongside the steamer and the grain hoisted aboard by alwaysters. At New York the grain recent funding bill disclosed a most decided side the steamer and the grain hoisted aboard by elevators. At New York the grain must be first shifted from cars at the depot into boats, transferred two or three miles, and again shifted to the steamer in the har-bor—involving an expense that freight at New Orleans is not subject to. The barge rate on grain from St. Louis to New Orleans is eight cents a bushel, and the ocean rate is eight cents a bushel, and the ocean rate thence to Liverpool is about twenty centsmaking twenty-eight cents a bushel from St. Louis to Liverpool by the river route. The rail rate from St. Louis to New York is fifteen cents a bushel, and the ocean rate thence to Liverpool seventeen cents-making thirtytwo cents a bushel from St. Louis to Liver-pool through New York or any other Atlantic port. Here is a difference of four cents a bushel, therefore, in favor of the river route, and this can be increased to seven cents when barge rates shall be reduced to five cents a bushel between St. Louis and New Orleans a rate which will leave a good profit. The Mississippi river route, therefore, offers considerable advantages over the rail route to New York—a difference of seven cents a

BERNHARDT AT NIAGARA.

A Morning Visit to the Cataract-The Actress Delighted With the Scene.

Prospect House, Niagara Falls, March
20.—Mile, Sarah Bernhardt and party, accompanied by Manager Henry F. Abbey, arrived at the Prospect house this morning.
Previous arrangements having been made by
Mr. Marcus R. Mayer for their reception,
everything was in readiness. Four carriages

and the prospect house this morning.

The interest payments alone to the year 1907—prior to which year the governyear 1907—prior to which year the governwaited for them at the depot, and quickly ment could not redeem the bonds except by conveyed them to the hotel. Mile Bernhardt consent of the owners—would amount to left hand of God. On judgment day the right hand of the throne will contain exclusively deceased Russian emperors.

on the veranda of the hotel, and turned her the interest payments to the date of redeemight hand of the throne will contain exclusively deceased Russian emperors. take in the whole view, giving vent to her feelings by exclaiming in broken English, "Beautiful," "grand," "magnificent." She seems very susceptible to cold, for, although the day was moderately warm, she was plainly wrapped in a long fur-lined dolman, and over Reporter-But this doctrine is scarcely rethat wore a mink tippet. She had stood only a more favorable for the government than that few minutes when she turned and ran into which could be realized for the fours. the attendant for a fire. She was ushered into and a cozy room with a good fire on the first floor, 112.53 and 111.33. Computations, based upon and expressed her thanks by saying, "Good, good." She is thankful for any attention yield to the investor, if carried to maturity, good." She is thankful for any attention shown her, and expresses herself, although in poor English, in a most agreeable manner, Breakfast was set in a private parlor at 11:30, breakfast was set in a private parlor at 11:3 had three hours before departing. The carriages were again brought into requisition.
Just as Mile, Bernhardt was leaving the hotel,
Master Isaacs, a bright little lad dressed in sailor fashion, was entering. She caught sight which price the actual cost to the govern-of the little fellow and called him to her, but, ment would be less than three and one-half childlike, he ran through the office. She ran after him, and finally caught the youngster in her arms and most affectionately hugged that rate. Some misapprehension exists as and kissed him. She wrote in French in the to the effect of what is called the Bayard hotel private album; "How good God is to have created such beautiful things—with enthusiasm, signed, Sarah Bernhardt, 1881." left of the winter scenery. This awe-inspiring view, with the rushing waters to emancipated 23,000,000 serfs. hing of the kind. The serf to-day etely a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. He will be a slave as he ever was. czar that he emancipated 23,000,000 serfs.
He did nothing of the kind. The serf to-day

She had to be fairly dragged away from the She had to be fairly dragged away from the scene. The party proceeded to the Burning Spring, and joked and chatted over the burn-

"No constitution during my lifetime."

tion is a surprise to our people, and, as Louis inna has not had a cabinet officer for thirty years, is a gratification. Mr. Hunt is an able

republic came to the fore his admirers have been searching into his genealogical record. Joubert, a native of Motte d'Aigues in Provence, and Susan Revne, of La Boque, who were married February 1, 1688. The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The President is a great lover of children. He enjoys

killed in the presence of the victims. The townsmen sought an audience with the gov-

rate his birthday, To the Brown school, Chicago, he wrote: Camaridor, Mass., February 20th

do about nothing" in the whole business, but should the system we are joining with France to get adopted be accepted only by ourselves and one or two other nations, any occurrence decreasing the market value of silver would leave us in the position of paying a very big price for a very small whistle.

Review of April 4, 1874, written by Mr. Asnaton W. Dilke, but should the system we are joining with himself a member of parliament. Since 1830 no-less than one million people have been sent to Siberia, including Poles, about one-fourth of silver would leave us in the position of paying a very big price for a very small whistle.

Listen to the voice of the public, ye solitons the sum of the problem of the public, ye solitons to the voice of the public, ye soli

WINDOM'S POLICY

In Regard to the Redemption of the Five and Six Per Cent. Bonds Maturing in May Next-Bonds of an Unissued Balance that are Available

> For Redemption Purposes-The Rate of Interest Not Yet Determined On-It May be Only Four Per Cent. and it May be Four-and-a-half Per Cent.

Washington Fost: "A good deal of interwill be adopted by Secretary Windom in dealing with the six hundred and odd millions of five and six per cent, bonds, which will become redeemable between now and aly 1st. It is known that there remains an This amount will be available on the 1st of May, at which time the five per cent. bonds ecome redeemable, and the bonds may be seued either as four-and-one-half per cents, edeemable after July 1, 1891, or as four per cents, redeemable after September 1, 1907. cents, redeemable after September 1, 1907.
The impression seems to be general that the bonds will be issued as four per cents, and this impression is probably based upon the fact that such bonds would carry a slightly lower rate of interest than the four-and-one-half per cents. But there are grounds for recent funding bill disclosed a most decided predilection for a short bond. In both houses the majorities in favor of a short op-tion of redeemability were large, and the opinion was frequently expressed that a serious mistake had been made by the congress which authorized the four per cent thirtyyear bond. It is, perhaps, a sufficient answer to this last mentioned opinion to recall the L. W. fact that in 1870 a four per cent, bond for a short period would have met with little favor from the investing classes, but, in justification only greatly improved, but that we have en-tered upon an era of debt-paying in lieu of debt creating. In paying off the debt during the past few years the treasury department has been under the necessity of buying its own bonds at a premium, owing to the fact that the various periods of redeemability had been fixed at dates too far in the future, and the public has at times shown itself restive under these large payments on account of premiums. Therefore, con-gress wisely provided, in the bill recently vobushel in freight and of one to three days in

toed, that the option of redeemability should 'fall in' at the expiration of one year for one class of the new securities and in five years for the other. It is believed that these coniderations will ontweigh with the secretary of the treasury the apparent advantage to be gained by issuing the bonds at four per cent. That any real advantage pertains to the four per cents seems doubtful when it is considered that when once issued they must con about \$104,000,000. For a like amount of

to the government in point of annual amendment to one of the appropriation bills.

This amendment does not authorize the employment of any portion of the treasury restart was made for Table Rock, the serve fund in the redemption of bonds, but

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

In a Rocky and Foodless Region When

Last Heard of.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The latest in-

resterday from the Congo river. He went up the Ogoma river as far as he could get in a canoe; thence overland, six days journey, to the Congo; down the Congo to the sea and

so here by steamer, thus making a complete circuit. The point at which he reached the

Congo was five days journey inland from Stanley Pool. Coming down the river he met Stanley and his party twenty-five miles in-land from a place called Avedi. He stayed

with them one day. Stanley's party were in mountainous country and obliged to travel verland, for the river was full of rapids.

Their progress was slow. There were no provisions to be had where they were. The

reports one of the missionaries of the English Baptist mission shot in the groin by the na-

ives. The count goes up the Ogome again

epresents the couniry far up the Ogome to

to-morrow to continue his explorations. He

be a table land 2400 feet above the sea, com-

paratively free from fever and supporting a

large and peaceful population. Somewhere in this fine country he has built a supply sta-tion, and he has reserved one room in his

nouse for the use of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M.

spite of his five years of travel and exposure."

The Independent Movement in Missis-

Washington letter to the New York Tri-bune: "An important independent move-ment is organizing in Mississippi for the

acting in local canvasses of late under the name of Greenbackers or Independents. The

doned, but its negro wing will not be put

ition with the liberal white elements that

are tired of Bourbon rule. The best Re-

Republican organization will not be aban

en were eating rice and the donkeys corn and hav, all brought out from Europe. He

outraged by the soldiers. A number of men didate for president of the Reading railroad who tought for the honor of the women were in opposition to the Gowen party, was form-Mrs. Garfield bids fair to be a capital D., of the American mission, at present visit-ing in your city, who, he hopes, will take up his abode there and teach the people. The count himself is looking remarkably well in The school children seem to have kept Mr Longfellow pretty busy acknowledging their

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said.
For ye are living pooms
And all the rest are dead.
H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Mormonism, we may hope that there will be an end of the twaddle about his determination to uproot the evils of polygamy. Governor Murray seems to think that the best way to accomplish the purposes whereto he bends his genius is to fire salutes, blow trumpets, and make a great noise. His first step was to give a certificate of election to congress to an anti-Mormon who had not been elected as though the foot that he is an antielected, as though the fact that he is an anti-Mormon could justify the act and find favor Mormon could justify the act and find favor with congress and the people. His last utterance before he goes back to the place in which he belongs is that President Garfield has said that he is also determined to suppress polygamy. No President in his right mind can say less. No President, with the powers which are now granted the chief executive, can do much in this direction. When congress agriculty and resolutely addresses itand His Clique.

gress seriously and resolutely addresses it-self to the suppression of the nuisance of polygamy, something will be accomplished. In the meantime, all such pyrotechnics as those indulged in by Governor Murray are usaless and imperiment." useless and impertinent." A PROTEST

From Hardeman County Against the Passage of the 100 and 3 Refund-

ands authorized by the funding act of 1870. The People See that it Will Prove De structive of the Public School System.

> BOLIVAR, HARDEMAN COUNTY, March 23. I send you the following protest from the people of this county, signed as you see by many representative men. Did time permit I am assured that it would have been signed by almost every man in Hardeman. I know it represents the sentiments of a three-fourths majority of its people, and I believe a three-

Protest from the People of Hardeman We, the undersigned, citizens of Hardeman cou

people from one end of se action.

D. E. Durntt,
P. Williams,
Southail Blekson,
L. M. Murray,
John Buch,
A. J. Swinebroad,
W. T. Duncan,
A. J. Coates,
Geo. W. Armisted,
Thomas Shea,
William Bush,
W. D. Hawkins,
Leonidus Bills,
B. P. Alexander,
Charles A. Miller,
H. B. Bight,
R. M. Wright,
R. P. William Smith,
T. G. Patrick.

A SONG OF THE MOLE.

UNCLE DEMUS-PUTNAM COUNTY, 1862. De jay-bird hunt de sparrow nes', De bee-martin sail all roun'.

De squirrei he hollow fum de top er de treeMr. Mole, he stay in de groun'.

He hide en stay twel de dark drap down—
Mr. Mole, he stay in de groun'.

De w'ipperwill holler fum 'emes de fence— He got no peace er min'; Mr. Mole he grabble en he dig twel he lan' Un'need de sweet-tater vine. He lan' down dar whar no sun ain't shi ne, Un'need de sweet-tater vine. De sparrow-hawk whet his bill on de rail— Oh, ladies, lissen unter me!— Mr. Mole, he handle his two little spade, Down dar whar no eye kin see; He dig so fur en he dig so free, Down dar whar no eye kin see.

Be nisger, he wuk twel de dark drap down, En den Mr. Mole is he; He sing his song de whole night long He sing on he play—oh, gala go 'way! Whar de patter-roller never kin see.

GENERAL LEE'S SWORD.

neral Grant at Appomattox.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 20th, contains the following correspondence in reference to a controversy as to the authenticity of the statement in Holmes's School History hat "General Grant declined to receive Gen eral Lee's sword" at the surrender at Appo-

BUPPALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA., March 11, 1881. S. Grant, New York: a friendly discussion between several

J. D. JEFFRESS. ottom of the same sheet of paper:

conversation between Generals Lee, Early and others, reported in Rev. J. William may be of special interest, and agrees with General Badeau's forthcoming account, and settles the disputed point: "General Lee said that when he met General Grant they taused on a great overshadowing question. It was to give the departments of the government the opinion which the senate entertained on a great public matter, and it might fore made, and for very large amounts exchanged polite salutations and he stated in the aggregate, without any exin reference to the subject matter of their cor-respondence. 'General Grant returned your sword, did he not, General?' one of the com-pany asked. The old here, straightening to-day under the rules. pany asked. The old hero, straightening himself up, replied in most emphatic tones: 'No, sir, he did not. He had no opportunity tion act, long ago informed a committee of congress that he did not regard that fund as coming within the scope of 'money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.' He declared that it was appropriated, being dediclared that it was appropriated, being dedi-cated to a specific purpose, to-wit, the redemp-tion in coin on demand of United States that was said about swords was that Gen-eral Grant apologized to me for not wearing notes. It is not at all likely that Secretary his own sword, saying that it had gone off in his baggage and he had been unable to get it. sherman's policy in regard to the necessity of maintaining specie payments by means of this fund will be departed from in the slightest particular. The surplus revenue will, however, be punctually applied to the retirement of interest-bearing obligations."

his baggage and he had been unable to get it in time. General Lee stated in this conversation that he was accompanied when he met Grant only by Colonel Charles Marshal, of his personal staff, who went with one of General Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in cral Grant's staff to find a suitable room in craft to contain the crant's staff to find a suitable room in craft to contain the craft to contain t which to hold the conference; that they were first shown to a vacant house, and declining to use that were conducted by Major McClean to his house and shown into his parlor. Lee then briefly stated the terms upon would be willing to surrender. Grant expressed himself as satisfied with them, and ee requested that he would formally reduce telligence of Stanley, the famous African ex-plorer, is contained in the following letter, received in this city from Gaboon, and bear-ing date of December 17, 1880: "Count de Braya, an Italian explorer, arrived here

NOTES FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

Burglars are annoying the people of Knox-lle, Tennessee, by disturbing their slumbers at Last Saturday at Mobile, Alabama, the

At Knoxville, Tennessee, last Monday, a Desha county, Arkansas, has, by an act Last Monday, at Little Rock, Arkansas,

Washington letter to the New York Tribune: "An important independent movement is organizing in Mississippi for the purpose of contesting the State with the Bourbons next fall. The effort is to consolidate the Republicans and the former Democrats who have left that party and have been acting in local canvasses of late under the name of Greenbackers or Independents. The

NEW YORK, March 23 .- A heavy dealer in pork said to-day that the scare in Europe about trichina in pork shipped from this country has produced a marked effect. The publicans I know in the Stste, white and colored, such as Alcorn, Morphis, McKee, Campbell, Lynch and Hill, favor this movement. They believe there must be a bridge of Independent planks if the liberal and progressive whites are ever to cross over "bearing" the market. To effect this forged

from the shotgun Democracy of the past to the new Republicanism of the future. They are ready to help build that bridge. Some of them are in this city to consult with members of the administration."

WHERE for twenty years a person had no movement of the bowels without medicine or mechanical means, a month's use of Tutt's members of the administration."

Murray and Utah.

New York [Times (Rep.): "Now that Governor Murray, of Utah, has turned his face toward the setting sun, which, according to his zealous champion, the Louisville Courser-Journal, is blotted by the infamy of the bowels without medicine or mechanical means, a month's use of Tutt's Pills completely restored the bowels to natural regularity. They are composed of innocent herbs and are incapable of hurting to his zealous champion, the Louisville Courser-Journal, is blotted by the infamy of

THE WAR BEGUN

Between the Administration and Conkling-The Nomination of Robinson to be Collector of New York a Mortal Affront to Lord Roscoe

Fuel, Water and Lights for the Public Buildings Liable to Run Short-Nominations Yesterday - Export of Domestic Breadstuffs-Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- No quorum be ing present, the supreme court adjourned till

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS The total values of exports of domestic breadstuffs during the eight months ended February, 1881, was \$182,428,826. NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following

ominations to the senate: William H. Robinson, collector of ensioms for the port of New York. William W. Phelps, of New Jersey, minister to ustria.
Edwin A. Merritt, of New York, consul-general London. Adam Badeau, of New York, charge d'affaires to Jenmark
Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, charge d'affaires to
Paraguay and Uruguay.
Michael J. Cramer, of Kentucky, charge d'affaires William E Chandler, of New Hampshire, solici

FOR WANT OF FUNDS Secretary of the Treasury Windom issued a circular to-day, saying: "Congress having failed to sufficiently provide for the requirements of the public service under the appro priation for fuel, light and water and mis laneous items for public buildings for the fiscal year, the custodians of public buildings under the treasury department are notified that the appropriation available is insuffi-cient for labor and for supplies not embraced in the existing contracts beyond the thirtyin the existing contracts beyond the thirty-first instant; therefore the custodians will notify all persons employed in the buildings, and all persons or corporations furnishing gas, water or other supplies to be paid from the aforesaid appropriation, that the depart-ment will have no means available for the payment of such services or supplies beyond the date above specified.

ON CONKLING'S TOES. fight against Grant and Conkling in New York last fall, for collector of the port of New York city creates surprise and considerable comment. The other nomination to-day of a like character-Merritt and Phelps-had the effect of removing the feeling among some Republicans that the President was yielding to the stalwarts. The collector of New York has a large patronage and can wield im-mense political power—more than any other government officer in the State. Conkling, it is said, greatly preferred not to have this power in the hands of a man who opposed him so strongly as Robinson, but it is not believed that Conkling will oppose his confirmation, as that would endanger the confir-mation of Conkling's friends who have been mation of Conking's friends who have been nominated for places in New York. The action of the President in dividing the patronage between both factions is regarded as a desire to harmonize the party in New York. Merritt, the present collector, whom Conking fought so hard several years ago, goes as consul-general to London.—A later dis-patch, however, says that since the executive ession of the senate adjourned this afternoon his friends are very indignant at the nomina-tion of Robinson, and threaten to oppose his

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE Senator Voorhees again submitted the reso-lution he yesterday offered, and which was subsequently withdrawn, declaring that the hostile attitude assumed by the national banks to refunding the National debt at a lower rate of interest,, and their recent attempt to dictate legislation to congress, are contrary to the best interests of the people, and calculated to excite their alarm for the

Senator Morrill raised a point of orderthat the resolution was not in order, inas-much as it was a legislative proposition. Senator Sherman thought that it would be unjust to the chair to require him to decide the point until all the precedents on the question had been cited. His recollection was that propositions like this had been de-bated in every executive session ever called, and he hoped that Senator Voorhees would be permitted to speak to the point of order. Senator Voorhees argued that the proposition was clearly in order, and cited from pre-cedents to show that at a special executive session of the senate any business could be transacted which did not need the co-operation of the house of representatives. He quoted from opinions of Chase, Seward and special session might do any act which it is

Senator Dawes offered a resolution for the election of senate officers, naming the candidates selected by the Republican cancus yesterday. Laid over. After an executive session the senate ad

A COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams but act directly on the inflamed part, allaying inflamation, give relief in Asthma, Fronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh and the Throat Troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25c a box everywhere. The Peabody Fund and Southern Teach

Dr. Currie, agent of the Peabody fund says that the lack of good teachers is one of the strongest difficulties to be encountered in the south. He is quoted by the Galveston News as saying that "to obtain competent teachers for the colored schools has been a serious obstacle, but of late we in Virginia have advanced beyond you of the further south in this regard. When a certificate is issued to a teacher under our system, he or she is bound ipso facto by the receipt of it to teach in any school to which an assignment is made, and because a teacher is placed in charge of colored children that fact of itself teacher. It is only where they themselves of social equality with the colored people that the ban of ostracism is imposed."

To all who are suffering from the errors and in discretions of youth, nervous weakness, early de-cay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. Inman, Station D., New York City

LOTTERY. Willard Hotel Lottery Postponed TO APRIL 7, 1881, For a Full Drawing. THE Drawing will take place at LOUISVIILE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the ab-solute course of disinterested commissioners ap-

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Fifty Cash-Prizes, each \$100.
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$50.
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One Set of Bar Furniture.
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400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, \$26.
15 Baskets Chammagns, \$35. 400 Boxes Cola Bouroon w nisky, \$50.

10 Baskets Champagne, \$55.

Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$10.

400 Boxes Fine Wines, \$30.

200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, \$30.

400 Boxes Havana Cigats, \$10.

Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each \$10. AMOUNTING TO \$369.850. Whole Tickets.....88. | Haives....... Quarters.....82,

Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order, or Registered Mail.
Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars, giving full information and for tickets, address W. C. D. WHIPS.
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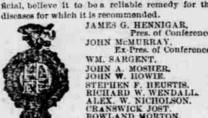
TUTT'S PILLS.

25¢. Reader! Have you caught a cold? Are you unable to raise the phicgm? Have you an oppression on the hings with short breath? Do you have a fit of coughing on lying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart and shoulders? A chiliy sensation down the back? It so, delay is damperous. "Sight colds," if neglected, often result in consumption, when the remedy, if applied promptly, would have averted all danger. For twenty-five cents you can get the remedy which the test of twenty years has proved to be the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT Will enable you to raise the phiegm, cause pleasant sleep and you will wake in the morning, cough gone, lungs working freely, and breathing easy. It is a preventive and cure for croup and a pleasant cerdial. Children love it. No family should be without it. Sold by druggists in 25c and \$1 bottles. Principal office 35 Murray St., New York.

A safe and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. They purify the blood, Increase the appetite, cause the body to Take on Flesh, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. As a cure for Chills and Fewer, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Billious Colle, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Pulpitation of the Heart, Paln in the Side, Back and Loins, and Female Irregularities, they are without a rival. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bedtime stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system-Price 23c. Office, 35 Murray St., New York, WRITE BOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

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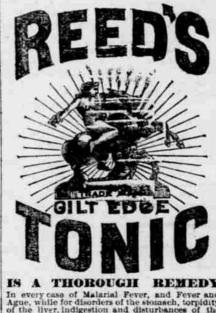
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